

PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

ANNUAL REPORT

MADELINE BARLEY
HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

DECEMBER 1, 1949 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1950

I N D E X

	<u>Pages</u>
OUTLOOK	1 - 2
SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF EXTENSION HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS	3
ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING	4 - 6
Council Meetings	4 - 6
New Extension Clubs	6
HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS	7 - 16
Color in the Home	7 - 10
Learning How to Make Draperies	11 - 12
Room Arrangement	13 - 14
Miscellaneous Projects	15 - 16
FOOD PRESERVATION	17 - 20
Jelly Making and Canning	17 - 18
Freezing	19 - 20
FOOD SELECTION AND PREPARATION	21 - 24
Frozen Desserts	21 - 22
Meal Planning	23 - 24
CLOTHING AND TEXTILES	25 - 34
Sewing Machine Attachments	25
Pre-school Childrens' Clothing	26 - 27
Tailored Garments	28 - 30
Apron Kit	31
Plastic Purses	31
Study of New Materials	32 - 34
RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE	35 - 38
Christmas Parties	35
Country Life Conference	36
National Home Demonstration Week	37
Achievement Days	38
APPENDIX	39 - 42
Circular Letter on Canning & Freezing	39
Recipes for Frozen Desserts	40
Program - 1950 Achievement Day	41
Program - 1950 Program Planning Day	42

Madeline Barley
Pima County
1950

OUTLOOK

In preparation for 1951, the Pima County Homemakers have planned and accepted the following projects and program:

December, 1950

Christmas Parties

January

Color in Clothing Selection
Horticulture Demonstration

February

Better Dresses
Vegetables Gardens

March

VegetablesCookery

April

Yeast Bread and Rolls
Men's Shirts

May

Meals from the Freezer
Cleaning Upholstering and Rugs

June

Catch up on Projects
Special Request Demonstrations

July

Canning
Jelly Making

August

Optional

OUTLOOK (continued)

September

Light Principles

October

Lamp Shades

November

Achievement Day

	Amphitheater	Arivaca	Binghampton Relief Society	Busy Needles	Cactus Wrens	Graycroft	Desert	Ft. Lowell	Government Heights	Support	Stitch & Chatte	Sunnyside	Sagebrush	So & Sew	Other	Total
<u>Clothing</u>																
Tailored Garments Made	7		3		5		17	5	2	1	1		3		4	48
Dress Forms Made	2				4	3	24	18	15	6	11	2	2		6	19
Sewing Machine Attachments	20	11	9	12	12	9						8	8		14	177
(No. learning to use)																
Children's Garments Made	29		12		11	8	20	16	4	4		8	6		13	131
Men's Shirts (West. & other)	23	10		7	7		9	16		20	9	8	22		7	77
Aprons Made (Kit)					14		19					7	5			117
Sewing Machine Clinic	6	10	11	8	26		9	20		15	9	9	7	7		137
(No. of machines cleaned)																
Study of New Materials	17		8		14	7	17	44	16	10	5	7	9	7	30	191
(No. participating)																
<u>Home Management</u>																
<u>Furniture Arrangement</u>																
(No. Participating)	21	14			15			35				7				92
Color in the Home																
(No. participating)	16	17		14	12	12	16	32	23	12	10	16	16			179
Tailored Draperies	8				10	10	24	11	10		8		11		12	104
(No. pairs made)																
<u>Foods & Nutrition</u>																
<u>Frozen Desserts</u>																
(No. participating)	20			12	14		21	33	16			12	16			144
Meal Planning																
(No. participating)	24		40	10	12	10	20	56	16		7	9	13	9		226
<u>Food Preservation</u>																
<u>Freezing (No. of Families)</u>	12		5	2	4	2	5	17	5	3	3	3	4		31	96
<u>Canning (No. of Families)</u>	9		16	2	10	3	10	20	10	8	4	6	8		17	123

SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF EXTENSION HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS

ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING

COUNCIL MEETINGS

Pima County homemakers attended two regular council meetings during 1950. The spring meeting, held in January, accomplished three things: officers' training school, elected new officers and enjoyed a fine luncheon and program. All clubs in the county were represented. One hundred homemakers were present for the luncheon, the entertainment program and business meeting which followed.

The most important feature was the officers' training school. Miss Jean Stewart, State Leader, helped the presidents discuss their duties and responsibilities. The agent took charge of the secretary-treasurers and Mr. Joe McClelland, Information Specialist, helped the publicity chairmen. This training program had been requested by the officers of the homemakers' clubs. It has been requested again for 1951.

The entertainment consisted of singing, short readings and a book review, "The Chain", by Paul Wellman and given by Mrs. Howard Grant. The subject of the review captivated the listeners. It has been referred to many times during the year at club meetings and other gatherings of homemakers.

Mention should be made of the favors made by a committee made up of Mrs. Nellie Schrepel, Mrs. Connie Sainz and Mrs. Grace Wood. These favors were small hand-painted needle cases which were given to the guests.

Election of officers and other business followed the fun and entertainment.

The fall meeting of the county council took place September 15, 1950. It was an all day session starting at 10 A.M. and lasting through the day until 3:30 P.M. Fifty homemakers were present from ten clubs of the eleven clubs organized in Pima County.

The order of business for the day included selection of committees to make preparations for the spring council meeting, election of officers for 1951, achievement day program and year books for 1951.

Madeline Barley
Pima County
1950

ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING (continued)

COUNCIL MEETINGS (continued)

The purpose of the meeting was to select and plan the projects for 1951. To make the selections more meaningful, several guests were invited to attend the meeting. Dr. Allschuler gave a summary of the diabetic detection program. Mr. Alvin Allen, Assistant County Agent, presented plans to demonstrate pruning trees and shrubs and help to homemakers with small vegetable gardens. Mrs. Gladys Taylor, Pima County Recreation Department, outlined their crafts program for the year. Homemakers interested in crafts may participate in that program, thereby getting expert information and instruction. Mr. John Dayton, representing the Fair Commission, summarized their plans for the group. These guests added to the interest of certain projects.

The homemakers were grouped into four project groups according to their particular interest. Tentative projects were selected subject to minor changes. As usual homemakers selected a larger program than can be successfully carried out during the project year. There follows a summary of the projects desired for the coming year.

Horticulture

Lanscaping and vegetable gardens

Food Preservation

Canning fruits

Making jams, jellies, etc.

Crafts

Instruction from County Recreation Dept.

Health

General health of family

Self-diabetic detection

Clothing

Better Dresses

Choosing color and design

Special features

Western Dress Shirts for men

Tailoring suits and coats

Mending

Foods

Meal planning with emphasis on methods of cooking vegetables

Yeast breads, rolls, etc.

Whole meals from the freezer

Packed lunches

Madeline Barley
Pima County
1950

ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING (continued)

COUNCIL MEETINGS (continued)

Home Management

A.B.C.'s of electricity and making
lamp shades

Cleaning upholstery and rugs

Ironing shirts

Practice study of time management

NEW EXTENSION CLUBS

Three new clubs were added to the family of homemakers' extension clubs in Pima County.

The Busy Needles Homemakers' Club, with members living north of Ft. Lowell Road between Oracle Road and extending beyond Campbell Avenue, organized a homemakers' club. They are young mothers with one or two children to each family.

The So and Sew Club, located in the National City and Government Heights district, was organized in September. These are young mothers also.

At Arivaca there is a club this year. The agent has worked with some of the Spanish-American women in the past but there was no organized group. The women of Arivaca district got together and organized a group early in 1950. Leaders from the group have attended some of the leaders' training meetings, but not many. It is necessary to travel 52 miles if the leader lives in Arivaca proper. Some women come from Sasabe and Ruby which means more travel.

7

Madeline Barley
Pima County
1950

HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS

Homemakers in Pima County show a great deal of interest in their homes and furnishings. Last fall when projects were selected, house and furnishings came into the project picture with three very interesting projects; namely, color in the home, workshop on draperies and furniture arrangement.

COLOR IN THE HOME

Color in the home was the major project in Pima County for March. One of the more popular projects selected last fall, it drew a very nice attendance in all of the clubs. The agent visited each club and presented the demonstration.

The demonstration, which was set up by Miss Grace Ryan, Home Management Specialist, consisted of a collection of floor coverings, fabrics and plates showing color schemes suitable for the Southwest. Two bulletins also were featured in the demonstration, "Color in the Home", University of Arizona Circular 147, and "Colorama" by Clara Dudley, Alexander Smith and Co., carpet manufacturers. The agent used another tool which seemed to fit into the atmosphere of the demonstration. Wherever possible an analysis of the room was made to show how or why certain features of the room harmonized. At only one place was it difficult to carry out this part of the demonstration.

The demonstration was presented as follows:

The language of color of reviewed with the homemakers. There was a positive reaction of interest shown in the three words, "tint", "shade", and "tone". The color wheel given in the booklet, "Colorama", caused much comment. Many of the homemakers ordered copies of it. Interest in color in the home was definitely positive and the agent hopes that we can follow with more color work next year.

Combinations of fabrics were set up showing various color schemes and the possible choice of rugs that would complete the picture. The homemakers seemed to express themselves freely because there were choices of rugs. At the beginning of the demonstrations the women were given the opportunity to present problems relating to situations in their respective homes. It was noted that this demonstration could not take the place of a clinic, but served to stimulate interest in the right direction.

HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS (continued)

COLOR IN THE HOME (continued)

The selection of rugs in relation to the over-all effect of color to a scheme was shown by the rug samples. The three "problem" rugs received interesting comments.

It was found that several of the homemakers had rugs like some of the "problem" rug samples. These rugs were either inherited or purchased during the last war when there was no other choice. Only one woman liked her rug and that was because it didn't show foot prints. The tan spotted rugs caused spontaneous reactions of dislike because the rug looked like Leopard spots. After brief comments, some women in the groups liked them because they did not show dirt. At one meeting the group was told about a local doctor who had a rug similar in his den. It had been combined with yellow, green and brown. This room was designed by a local decorator.

The linen rugs were favorably received. A formal grey one was the favorite, with the light browns and tan coming next.

The color plates of rooms were useful. These were used in the relationship of color in all of the rooms in a home.

The demonstration was summarized by having the women recall certain principles they had discussed.

An interesting feature of one of the demonstrations was analyzing a room which had been decorated with a picture as the keynote. This was the recreation room at the Tucson Medical Center. The room was decorated by a local decorator using a picture of a wounded Indian for the color scheme. The picture was 30" x 22" with a 9" frame in gold and featured a wounded Indian resting on a blanket of red and blue. The background was natural grey and brown as seen immediately after sunset in this area. There was also a patch of deep green in one of the upper corners. The room is long and narrow with dark brown woodwork, including the beamed ceiling. The floor covering was brown asphalt tile. An added touch of woodwork was added in the re-decorating process. This added touch is light wood, a strip 6 inches wide which forms a continuous line 4 feet from the floor and around the walls of the room. At one end of the room is a stage. The walls of the room were a deep green, the draperies for the seven windows

HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS (continued)

COLOR IN THE HOME (continued)

and draw draperies for the stage were made of unbleached muslin sheeting dyed yellow. The ceilings were dark brown wood with exposed beams. The beams have hollowed out portions the size of large serving spoons. These hollowed out places make a pattern since they have been painted the very color of red and blue in the blanket on which the Indian rests. At first people seem startled by the brightness of the vivid yellow draperies. On examination of the room it is pleasing but not restful. However, since it is used for recreation and meetings, it was not intended to be restful.

Twelve demonstrations were given in Pima County with an attendance of 179 women. Over 200 copies of the bulletin, "Color in the Home" were distributed. Three Clubs used this bulletin for discussions of the pictures of interesting treatments of color in the home.

Many of the homemakers here are interested in decorating schemes centered around Navajo and other Indian rugs. One homemaker decorated a room from a Navajo rug. A local decorator, Mrs. L. Salter, helped her with this problem.

The results of color in the home show these positive factors:

1. Interest in color related schemes for the entire home.
2. Achieve harmonious color schemes without too much added expenditures. Homemakers started with what was on hand and proceeded from there to overcome the decorating problem over a period of time.
3. An appreciation of the simpler more natural features of art.
4. An appreciation of related textures in combining fabrics with each other and with other objects in a room. The homemaker who thought over a period of years that gold satin brocade draperies were an answer to her decorating problems may have changed her mind about it when she realized the beauty in related textures. (We had one pair of brocade satin draperies.)
5. Derived satisfaction in knowing how well their own ideas of decorations conformed to those of the demonstrator. This was especially true of the homemakers whose living rooms were analyzed. The agent received favorable reports from other

HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS (continued)

COLOR IN THE HOME (continued)

homemakers who compared their own decorating scheme with those presented by the agent. These women were pleased with their own efforts.

6. One hundred seventy-nine women in 11 Clubs participated in this project and 67 homemakers actually did something to improve the color scheme in their homes. These improvements were manifested in selection of color, fabrics with or without patterns in relation to each other and to the floor covering. Also there is evidence of fewer doilies and unrelated bric-a-brac in the room.
7. What to use with Indian and Mexican rugs was discussed in many of the groups. Miss Ryan gave us several suggestions. Six women have re-decorated their living rooms.
8. Influenced the selection of draperies in 28 instances.

HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS (continued)

LEARNING HOW TO MAKE DRAPERIES

The agent worked with Miss Grace Ryan, Extension Home Management Specialist, making plans for demonstrations showing how to plan, select and make draperies. Miss Ryan and the agent visited several shops and found material plentiful in the local shops. A big portion of the available material was modernistic in design. Vivid colors and bold designs predominated. The modest and less showy pieces were either scarce or very expensive.

The demonstration was presented to a special interest group. Twenty-eight women attended the classes. These women were planning to make draperies at that time or have made them since. Jacomes Department Store cooperated with us and sent Miss Betty Milgren, the advertising manager, to our first meeting. She brought with her bolts of drapery material and fixtures for draperies.

Plan of demonstration as it was conducted

Why it was given: Requested by women in their planned program.

Objectives: To learn how to plan and select draperies for various rooms in the home.

Be more conscious of factors in consumer buying regarding materials.

Learn how to construct draperies selected by each woman. This was done on the basis of individual needs.

Parts of demonstrations

General Discussion was conducted by Miss Ryan. She discussed types of materials and showed samples for the women to examine. Next she discussed different styles of draperies, such as: lined or unlined, different heading, handmade or machine and handmade. Models for each style were shown.

Survey of needs During the discussion women began to associated the various styles of draperies with their own situations. When the survey was made each had selected the particular style she wanted to make according to the windows involved, the setting and material chosen.

HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS (continued)

LEARNING HOW TO MAKE DRAPERIES (continued)

Construction of models Each person made a model of the heading, side hem and bottom hem and all other features necessary to make the draperies. There are certain techniques important in drapery construction such as: ballon stitch, catch stitch, mitering corners, sewing on the crinolin and others. Each person learned to do these things in her own model or models.

Making of draperies: Instructions were given and the actual construction got underway. This was at the second meeting. Each woman had cut her drapery material according to directions given previously. One panel of one pair was completed to that stage where all difficult problems were overcome. The draperies were finished at home later in the year.

This has been a very useful and popular project in Pima County. Homemakers were happy to learn how to construct draperies that compare favorably with high price custom made ones. In three instances homemakers took apart previously made draperies and made them over according to directions given by Miss Grace Ryan and as given in Extension Circular No. 160, "Tailor Your Draperies", by Miss Grace Ryan.

There was a great saving in money and great appreciation of good workmanship in furnishings.

Number of women making draperies	38
Number of draperies made	104 pairs
Number of yards of drapery material used	520 (approx.)
Number of yards of lining material used	331 (all were not lined. Two pairs were interlined with black cotton flannel to make absolute darkness in the room)

Expenditure (approximate)

520 yards materials @ \$2.00	1040.00 drapery
331 yards lining @ 69¢	228.39 lining
Total	\$1261.39

Estimated saving - 104 pairs @ \$7.50 - \$780.00

The drapery kit which includes models of various types of construction has been a useful tool and used many times. Women have borrowed it to use at home, some taking only those models required for the specific style of drapery to be made. Three business women have taken advantage of the kit also.

HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS (continued)

ROOM ARRANGEMENT

Twenty-four homemakers from nine clubs attended the leaders' training meeting for room arrangement. Miss Grace Ryan, Extension Home Management Specialist, discussed the principle of balance, line and design. Illustrative material was used to present practical problems in furniture arrangement. Women had problems of their own. These women set up the situation using the miniature furniture. The boundaries of the problem rooms were noted and after an interesting discussion among themselves they solved the problems. It was interesting to watch some of the women re-arrange the furniture in the most unusual fashion to achieve good results.

Purpose of the Project

To study balance and line in furniture arrangement.

To recognize the safety factor in providing traffic lanes in well traveled rooms.

To provide groupings of furniture to fit the needs of family life and their activities within the family and in entertaining friends.

To make the best of situations where rooms are difficult to arrange.

What was done

Miss Grace Ryan prepared a demonstration to include miniature rooms and furniture. Miss Ryan discussed with the group art principles of balance, line and design after which the group was divided into sections to arrange and re-arrange furniture in the miniature rooms. The women presented their own problems and together they solved the arrangement problems presented. It was interesting to watch the difficult part of any one given situation disappear to the careful study and solution of the problem. There were rooms that were square, some oblong ones- out of proportion, some with windows in wrong places and others with too many doors. In each case some satisfactory solution was found.

Madeline Barley
Pima County
1950

HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS (continued)

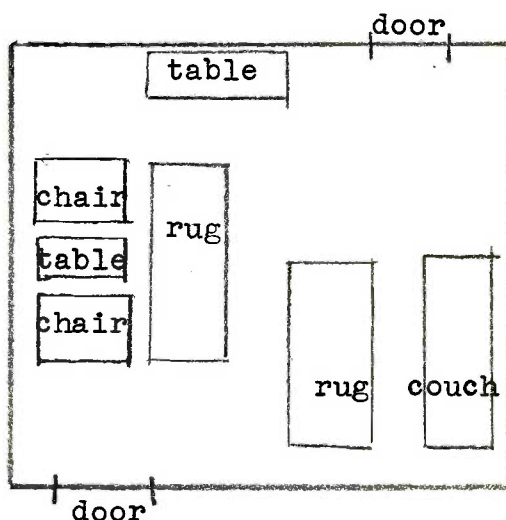
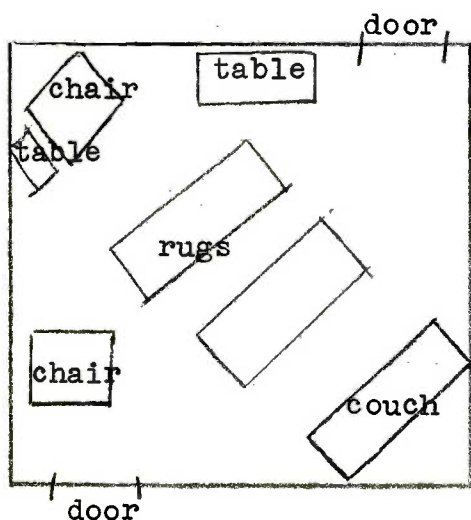
ROOM ARRANGEMENT (continued)

Leaders presented this project to members of their respective extension clubs. It was well received and from all indications they achieved the purpose of including this project on the program. It may be said that

THIS

became
in many cases

THIS



Like color in the home, this project cannot be evaluated in dollars and cents, but its value is established in appreciation and satisfaction of pleasing surroundings.

HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS (continued)

MISCELLANEOUS PROJECTS

It would not be fair to omit the other activities regarding home furnishings. Worthy mention are upholstering and furniture refinishing. Rug making and metal work were interesting activities.

Upholstering and Furniture Refinishing

Twelve pieces of furniture were re-upholstered. The largest piece being a davenport, the smallest, an odd chair. Ten pieces of furniture were refinished. The largest piece being a table 4' x 4', the smallest piece a lamp table. Some of the pieces are family heirlooms and were exhibited on achievement day.

The agent helped Mrs. Inez Johnson, teacher, and the home economics classes at the Sunnyside School with a furniture refinishing project. The home economics department had received a number of pieces of furniture from parents and friends for the home management rooms. Members of the eighth and ninth grades cooperated to remove the old finish and refinish the furniture to give it an antique finish. It was hard work, as the girls soon discovered, but with Mrs. Johnson's encouragement the project was completed. Pieces refinished included a couch, five chairs, two book cases, one table and two coffee tables.

Improved kitchens

Seven kitchens have been improved by remodeling. The agent helped plan three new kitchens. Husbands cooperated in these projects. In all cases ideas as given in U.S.D.A. Misc. Pub. 646 were used with modifications. In no case was the entire kitchen built as given in the bulletin. Bins above the sink and work surfaces were omitted.

Housing Tour

In March a tour of housing was conducted in Pima County. We saw houses owned by successful farmers and their tenants. Labor housing was both good and bad. Guest ranches are part of the all-over housing situation in Southern Arizona, so a stop was made at one near Tucson. To the visitors along it was something new and different. The type of architecture and the landscaping around it were of interest to the visitors from the Northwest.

HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS (continued)

MISCELLANEOUS PROJECTS (continued)

Rug Making

The Binghampton Relief Society (Latter Day Saints) engaged in a rug making workshop. The agent met with a committee to decide on the methods to be demonstrated. They chose three methods, all of which were new to them. Two are rag rugs, one is made of heavy twine.

Reason for demonstration

1. Additional rooms built to their homes.
2. To use discarded clothing still usable.
3. Learn other methods of making rugs.

Each homemaker brought her own materials which included: burlap sacks, rags cut in 3/4" strips, a bodkin or large safety pin, cotton twine and crochet needles. The methods demonstrated were:

1. Cotton trips woven in figure 8 on burlap, making a striped pattern.
2. Cotton strips hooked over a cord, making a round rug.
3. Crochet-shell pattern using heavy cotton butcher twine.

Twenty-nine rugs were made off used materials and 4 from new materials. The value of the rugs totaled \$49.30.

Aluminum Trays

There has been a growing interest in making etched aluminum trays. This project is a special interest one and has been developed by the women themselves. The agent has given no time or effort towards its success. The trays were exhibited at the Pima County Fair and at the achievement program. More than 100 trays have been made, with a value of \$244, by the 22 women who have participated in this program under the leadership of 3 women.

FOOD PRESERVATION

One does not find canning and jelly making the most profitable in Pima County because the products to be canned must be purchased on the open market. Fruit is expensive. In spite of this fact there are homemakers who still enjoy canning fruits, some vegetables and some meat and poultry.

In August there was a workshop for canning fruits and jelly making. Twenty-two women took advantage of the workshop. It was held in the kitchen of the Blenman School. We must have never noticed the heat. The agent never heard a word of complaint because of it. August is hot in Tucson. We worked from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. with a sack lunch and tea at noon.

Reason for conducting the demonstration

1. Pima County homemakers had expressed interest in jelly making and canning fruits.
2. The County Fair had stimulated interest in canning.
3. Homemakers wanted to either review methods and practices or learn how to make jellies, jams and can fruits.

Program for the day

1. Review and discussion of methods and practices in making jelly. U.S.D.A. F.B. # 1800 was used.
2. Demonstration on how to use the jell meter.
3. Review and discussion of methods and practices in canning fruits.
4. Demonstration of cold pack and hot pack.

WORKSHOP

JELLY MAKING

Women were paired off, each team made a recipe of jelly consisting of 2 cups of extracted juice. (The agent prepared the juice ahead of time.) One team made the carrot-lemon marmalade.

Testing juice - using the jell-meter

Demonstration on testing for doneness in jelly making

Demonstration on how to remove bubbles and foam from jelly just before pouring and on how to pour paraffin on jelly.

FOOD PRESERVATION (continued)

WORKSHOP (continued)

CANNING

The agent made available three lugs of fruit. One each of peaches, pears and plums. There was some rhubarb on hand also. Medium sirup was prepared and jars were ready to be used. Each homemaker canned a jar of fruit using both methods. (Methods used are given in the U.S.D.A. Bulletin AIS-64.) All the fruit was canned and all the jars were used. There were five homemakers doing this for the first time.

Observations and Remarks: Convincing the homemakers that the hot or cold pack was better than the open kettle was not too difficult to do. These factors entered into the picture: no standing near a hot stove, no problem of completely sterilized jars, since in the hot and cold pack methods only thoroughly clean jars are required, ease of preparation and the fruit more like fresh in appearance and the liquid clearer. It may be assumed that more women who prefer the open kettle method have not had the experience of canning fruits by any other method.

Homemakers are reluctant to do very much canning because fruit is expensive except during about two weeks each summer. The agent bought 3 lugs of fruit for this clinic. Peaches sold for 7¢ per pound, plums, 8¢ per pound and pears were 9¢ per pound. There was little or no waste in the peaches and pears but some of the plums were over-ripe and a few spoiled. The cost per jar of fruit was calculated and it was found that 1 pint of fruit figured:

<u>Peaches</u>		<u>Pears</u>		<u>Plums</u>	
fruit	4¢	fruit	4½¢	fruit	4¢
sugar	4¢	sugar	4¢	sugar	4¢
lid	1¢	lid	1¢	lid	1¢
	9¢		9½¢		9¢

These figures do not include the gas, time and jar. Since the jars may be used over and over their cost diminishes with usage each season. The gas prorated over the amount canned would figure quite low.

A poll of the homemakers shows that they want a repetition of this project or something similar next summer. We will divide the program and do jellies, jams, and preserves one day and canning on another day.

FOOD PRESERVATION (continued)

FREEZING

Thirty-five homemakers attended the freezing workshop. It was held at the Blenman School on August 25. Sears Roebuck and McKenzie Furniture Store cooperated with us and furnished two freezers to be used during the workshop. Sears also gave us packaging supplies.

Reason for workshop and demonstration

1. Added interest in freezing among homemakers.
2. To show how freezer chests may be used to make preparation of food easier for the homemakers.
 - a. As a time saver
 - b. Less time spent in the kitchen
 - c. Less trips to shopping center
 - d. More economical meals
 - e. No left overs, but "planned-overs" instead.

Aim

To show how freezer boxes may be used for daily meals and packed lunches. Many men and women assume that the purpose of a freezer is to be used to store large quantities of beef, game or poultry. Women have stated that husbands have allowed freezers to go empty waiting for the deer or quarter of beef. Sometimes months pass before that happens. At this demonstration the agent tried to have on hand prepared foods, both raw and cooked.

What was done

1. Food was prepared ahead of time to be served for lunch. (Patterned after school Miss Reva Lincoln had for agents.) Homemakers paid for the cost of the meal which consisted of cottage cheese and fruit salad, peanut butter and honey sandwiches, minced ham relish sandwiches and iced tea.
2. Demonstrations showing how to wrap and package fruit, vegetables, cakes, bread and meat, both raw and cooked.
3. Workshop: Homemakers brought food they were interested in learning how to wrap and package. Foods brought were: strawberries, peaches, string beans, casaba melon, cake, pie- baked and unbaked, chickens, lamb chops, sandwiches and salads. Each person had the opportunity to actually do the packaging.

FOOD PRESERVATION (continued)

FREEZING (continued)

Observations and comments

1. All women attending the workshop own freezing chests except eight of them.
2. Many of the homemakers had never wrapped or packaged foods. This experience was their first. Their meat and poultry had been done at freezer plants.
3. They were interested in the principals and practices in freezing.
4. They want the workshop repeated.

FOOD SELECTION AND PREPARATION

Homemakers of Pima County enjoyed two projects in food selection and preparation, frozen desserts and meal planning. Frozen desserts came early in the year while meal planning was the project for October.

FROZEN DESSERTS

The reason for including this project in the 1950 program was because Pima County enjoys long hot summers. Frozen desserts rate high along with fresh fruits as favorite desserts the year around, but especially so during the summer.

Objective: To learn to prepare frozen desserts

- Aims:
1. To stimulate interest in homemade ice cream and other desserts using milk and cream
 2. To encourage the use of canned milk in food patterns because of its nutritive value.
 3. To learn to make freezer desserts as well as in the mechanical refrigerator.
 4. If neither method is available to make ice cream by homemade methods.
 5. To review the process of freezing, noting the proportion of salt to ice to time required.
 6. To help and encourage new leaders with demonstrations.

What was done: Miss Reva Lincoln, Extension Nutritionist, and the agent selected suitable recipes for frozen desserts using cream, canned milk and buttermilk. Equipment was assembled and ingredients were purchased. The leaders brought freezers and other equipment. The demonstration was divided into three parts.

1. The discussion of frozen desserts and factors relating to freezing and their value in our diet.
2. Preparing the various desserts.
3. Serving the finished product.

There was no refrigerator at our disposal. In order to get a quick freeze the products that would be frozen in the refrigerator were sealed in cans and refrigerator jars and buried in salt and ice mixture. A mixture of one part salt to 3 or 4 parts ice was used. The mixtures were ready to serve in about an hour and 20 minutes. Miss Lincoln, with the help of the leaders, set up a buffet tasting and sampling table. Each recipe made was sampled, eaten and

Madeline Barley
Pima County
1950

FOOD SELECTION AND PREPARATION (continued)

FROZEN DESSERTS (continued)

discussed. The less popular one was the grape lacto made with buttermilk. The more popular ones were the custard ice creams, both cooked and raw, the velva fruit, orange velvet cream, mint ice, lime jade and strawberry mousse.

Results:

Frozen dessert demonstrations were given by 38 leaders to twelve clubs in Pima County. Leaders and club members found the recipes delightful and easy to make. Husbands and children were equally pleased. The men folk liked the lime jade, frozen lemon ice cream pie and uncooked custard ice cream. Women enjoyed the fruit velva (strawberry). It has all the goodness of flavor and texture of ice cream, but contains no milk, making the calorie value lower in comparison. These recipes have been used many times and have been passed to friends and neighbors as evidenced by the number of requests made for them.

The mimeographed material containing the recipes used will be found in the appendix of this report.

FOOD SELECTION AND PREPARATION (continued)

MEAL PLANNING

Material for this project was taken from "Family Fare", Home and Garden Bulletin #1, USDA.

Objective: To give homemakers the opportunity to learn more about feeding their families.

- Aims:
1. To serve nourishing meals.
 2. To serve enjoyable meals.
 3. To review practices that encourage thrift without sacrificing family health.
 4. To stimulate the use of practices that help save time and energy.
 5. To encourage leaders to present this demonstration with enthusiasm so that club members will derive the benefit of their training.

What was done: "Family Fare" became the text book to be used for the demonstration. Miss Reva Lincoln, State Nutritionist, and the agent, discussed certain recipes and information as given in the bulletin and selected certain ones on the basis of their nutritional value. Others were selected because of their eye appeal or because the recipe contains a food rarely used.

To make sure the recipes merited being used at the demonstration they were "farmed" out to three families one month earlier to be tried and reported on by them. Families selected included ones with both boys and girls. In this way we got reactions from mothers, fathers and children. Some recipes were accepted, others were not liked at all. Curried meat was very popular while jellied chicken loaf was on the bottom of the list. From these reactions the final selections were made and those we used at our leadership training program.

We called this a demonstration-workshop meeting because after the preliminary discussion of the valuable information in "Family Fare" all leaders participated. Some leaders do better jobs than others, this was true at this meeting. One team failed to read the recipe to the last sentence which caused them to modify their recipe somewhat. The resulting product was not exactly as it should have been. In two instances recipes were changed because the women who were preparing it decided members of their own family would not like the dish using the recipe as given. They introduced garlic salt where none was required. The agent

FOOD SELECTION AND PREPARATION (continued)

MEAL PLANNING (continued)

made mention of this to show how family food patterns become difficult to change even at a demonstration when said families are not involved.

While the food was cooking the leaders came together for a discussion of the recipes, methods and food values of the foods being prepared. Plans were made at this time for serving the food being cooked. It was decided to serve it buffet style. The tables were set and the food was served and sampled. Comments were in order. Briefly here is a summary of some of the comments:

Curried Meat Very good served with rice, easily prepared, inexpensive and desirable when serving a large group, tastes like chop suey.

Fish Shorcake Delicious, very good as a "planned-over" meal. We served it on toast.

Eggs Creole Not as well received as above two

Scrambled Eggs Delightful. Leaders decided this is a good dish for persons on a soft diet
with
Cottage Cheese

Peanut-Cheese Loaf Very good. Required more moisture

Corn and Cheese Foundue Very good

Bean Sausages Good

Scalloped Eggplant-Very good. Ranch women were especially fond of this

Pineapple and Cottage Cheese Salad -Good. We served it with a garnish of currant jelly.

This was a popular project. The homemakers asked for meetings on this pattern. "Family Fare" has been one publication we cannot keep in our office. We find ourselves with five copies. We have ordered four times since April.

Both projects, frozen desserts and meal planning, have been popular because they were easily developed and carried out as demonstration-workshop programs. Active participation by club members encouraged leaders to do their best in presenting material. It gave satisfaction to club members because most of them enjoy active participation.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Clothing projects in Pima County for 1950 included sewing machine attachments, cleaning sewing machines, childrens' clothing and a study of new fabrics. The apron kit was in use in Pima County early in the year. Results of the 1949 tailoring project is included here also.

SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENTS

Learning how to use sewing machine attachments has been of interest to homemakers for several years. Forty-three local leaders assembled to take advantage of the training meeting. The group was divided into two sections for more effective results.

Each woman brought her own sewing machine attachments. Owners of portable machines brought them. Miss Helen Church, Extension Clothing Specialist, demonstrated how to use the less complicated ones. Then each person learned how to use them by making models of the particular thing the attachment represented. The more complicated ones were demonstrated singly. The models were made after each demonstration. The trick that makes a gadget work was emphasized.

Attachments were demonstrated and models were made illustrating the following attachments: bias binder, tucker, hemmer, ruffler, shearer and seam guide.

At Club meetings, clothing leaders divided their groups so that each leader demonstrated to small groups of not more than seven women. Homemakers made their own models illustrating what may be made with each attachment.

The value of this project is difficult to measure because of its scope. It may be compared to learning the alphabet or learning to count. One hundred eighty-six women learned to use the attachments. The attachments were used in our next project which was making self-help childrens' clothing.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES (continued)

PRE-SCHOOL CHILDRENS' CLOTHING

Childrens' clothing project was carried in Pima County as a special interest group. Participating members consisted of young mothers, grandmothers and some clothing leaders. The group was divided into three classes of from 12 to 16 members to each class. (There was sickness among children as well as grown ups during the month which cut down on the completions.)

The objective of the project was to call attention to self-help garments, help young mothers gain confidence in clothing construction and gain help in clothing construction for children.

Calling attention to self-help garments: Miss Helen Church, Extension Clothing Specialist, had models of certain garments made for both boys and girls. There were children at the meeting who modeled these garments. This procedure illustrated many of the important points of self-help clothes determined by the actions of children at various stages of development. Young mothers present, some doing their first sewing, had the opportunity to learn about self-help clothes. They learned how to select ready made and how to construct garments. There was interest shown in sizes of childrens' garments. Clothes sized by age were compared to the measurements of the children.

Clothing construction: Both the young mothers and others had an opportunity to learn how to construct childrens' clothes. Important features emphasized are those found in Leaflet #251, "Child's Self-Help Overall", and Leaflet #255, "Dresses Designed for Little Girls", both USDA publications. Another nice feature of these meetings was learning how to smock, faggot, and other nice little things which enhance the value of childrens' clothes. Twenty-eight women completed 43 garments. Many of these were sent to grandchildren in other states.

All homemakers clubs were represented at these special interest meetings in childrens' clothing. Various demonstrations of things learned from these classes were shown to other club members at other meetings. A list follows on the next page.

Madeline Barley
Pima County
1950

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES (continued)

CHILDRENS' CLOTHING (continued)

Demonstrations Given At Club Meetings

1. How to sew on buttons (with a generous shank).
2. How to make button holes.
3. How to make loops to be used as button holes.
4. How to alter patterns for children's clothes.
5. How to smock, faggot and other simple trims.
6. How to put in a pocket.
7. How to use bias tape as a binding and as a French seam.
8. How to make panties of material cut on the bias.
9. How to put in an expansion hem for growth.
10. How to make use of sewing machine attachments to cut down on sewing time.

By the end of the project year 130 childrens' garments were made by homemakers. During the year the J.C. Penney Co. allowed the homemakers a window for a display of some of these garments.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES (continued)

TAILORED GARMENTS

A style show was part of the 1949 Achievement Program which took place after last years' annual report was written. Forty-seven women modeled their garments. Colored pictures were taken and shown at the Country Life Conference and the Pima County Council spring luncheon. Some of these garments were also used as part of our report as given at the Country Life Conference. Since last years' report did not include the results of the tailoring project the following summary is submitted:

- 82 women attended the first meeting
- 19 demonstrations were given
- 75 suits or coats were completed (46 during 1950)
- 47 modeled at Achievement Day
- 36 score cards were turned in

The tailoring project started in September and was completed as a project in December 1949. The women were appreciative of the skill they learned and expressed it many times to the agent.

Evaluation of project with regard to publicizing extension work in Pima County:

1. Eighty-two women responded at the first meeting
2. Equally as many were turned away because we could not take care of them. Extension had to be explained over and over.
3. The project was publicized in the beginning, but later the agent did not dare put in a notice because there were too many calls concerning it. It was advertized by word of mouth.
4. Merchants were aware that the project was being carried out. One merchant supplies us with fabrics on the bolts to show the women.

Influence of project on the women:

1. Re-learned certain practices in sewing of which they had become a little careless.
2. Realised the value of transferring the markings on a pattern to the fabric. Also the value of making proper pattern alterations.
3. Making proper alterations on pattern before d cutting out garment.
4. Learned what makes a well-made tailored garment. All the inside or hidden finishes were revealed to them like a story!
5. Adopted the use of the press cloth. The agent has heard grateful women say they can't understand how they did without the press cloth.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES (continued)

TAILORED GARMENTS (continued)

Influence of project on women (continued)

6. This project has been one of the most valuable in raising the standard of clothing construction.
7. There are requests for a repetition of this project in Pima County.
8. Learned to use other tailoring equipment such as clapper board, seam press boards, and cushions.
9. Learned how to make proper finishes on suits and coats including button holes.
10. Homemakers have been generous with their knowledge. They have helped their friends and neighbors and in some cases relatives in other states.
11. Brought new members to homemakers clubs and was instrumental in organizing the Cactus Wrens, Stitch and Chatter and Craycroft Clubs. The new members were women who had never known extension before. Their association with homemakers during the meetings drew them to the various clubs.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES (continued)

TAILORED GARMENTS (continued)

A COMPILATION OF SCORE CARDS RETURNED
(36 cards)

	<u>Satisfactory</u>		<u>Can Be</u>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Improved</u>
<u>FABRIC</u>			
Does the fabric tailor as well as it should	31		5
Will it hold press	33		3
Is fabric suited in			
Design.....	34		2
Texture	31		1
Color	36		
<u>FIT</u>			
Do sleeves hang without wrinkles	32	1	3
Is armscye free from gathers	35		1
Does sleeve pad fit and serve its purpose	35		1
Do seam lines run stright	33	2	1
Are darts directed correctly	34		2
Are there any unbecoming wrinkles that are evidence of poor fit ...	20	6	10
<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>			
Is machine stitching even and straight	28		5
Is thread well matched	33		3
Hand stitching inconspicuous -.....	34		2
Even edge down front of coat	36		
Are lapels sharp, even, and same size.	30		2
Buttonholes $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width	26		3
Buttons correct size and shape	33		1
Are pockets in correct position	29		
Is lining put in correctly (by hand) ..	33		1
Is coat lining loose at bottom with French tucks	15		
Does lining have unnecessary wrinkles and does it pull any place	33		4
<u>PRESSING</u>			
Were seams pressed adequately during construction	35		1
Were darts pressed correctly -.....	34		2
<u>VALUE</u>			
	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Ave. per garment</u>	
Market value	\$ 1689.50	\$46.93	
Material	469.79	13.05	
Buttons or other notions	71.38	1.98	
Lining	106.41	2.96	
Total cost	\$ 647.57	\$17.99	
Savings	\$ 1041.93	\$28.94	

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES (continued)

APRON KIT

The apron kit was used by nearly all of the regular homemakers' clubs in Pima County and several other groups. Some of the clubs used the kit two and three times.

The agent gave a special demonstration to a group of women living in a trailer court east of town. There were several active extension homemakers from other states who praised the value of the kit. The women cut out patterns after a discussion of the merits of the well constructed aprons.

The Sopori Mothers' Club also used the kit for one of their meetings. These women are Mexican-American mothers of very limited means, but through the efforts of a few outstanding community leaders are learning many extension methods.

Mrs. Emma Townsend also sponsored the demonstration of the kit to a group of women in the Arivaca-Sasabe district. This group later organized as an extension group.

One hundred twenty aprons have been made by women in nine clubs.

PLASTIC PURSES

Purses, purses, purses -- seems to be the keynote to a local project under the guidance of local leaders. This leadership was spontaneous. There was no help or guidance given by the agent. Local leaders planned training meetings, sent notices and ordered supplies.

Miss Frances Alkonis and Mrs. Effie Shofner were instrumental in starting this project. More than 250 purses have been made with a value of \$682.50. Several homemakers have made 20 purses each.

This project serves to prove the theory of effectiveness of local leadership in a county. The agent has willfully not learned how to make the purses because she does not want to interfere with the progress of voluntary and superior leadership. Their pride and willingness to demonstrate is a tribute to the leadership training methods used by the agricultural extension service.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES (continued)

STUDY OF NEW MATERIALS

Twenty-eight clothing leaders attended the leaders' training meeting held in October by Miss Helen Church, State Extension Clothing Specialist. This project was on new fibers and fabrics.

Reason for including this project in program

1. Synthetic fibers have been developed and put on the market so rapidly that homemakers find it difficult to make purchases because they wonder as to what they are buying.
2. Some have had unhappy experiences with fabrics.
3. Fabrics are being treated. Homemakers want to know what the various treatments do for fabrics.

Aim: To bring before the homemakers textiles that are being developed. How to learn to distinguish them.

What was done

Large and small pieces of new materials were described fully and passed around to be handled and examined. Cotton fabrics were prominent because of their new place in fashions. Cotton combined with other yarns, such as cotton with rayon, both acetate and viscose, cotton with nylon combinations and cotton and wool, were also discussed. Other combinations of fibers were also discussed.

Demonstrations showing home tests that may be given fibers were shown. The burning test was demonstrated and explained since it is the most common and easy to do. Mimeographed material describing the methods was distributed.

The following points were discussed and emphasized:

Labels should tell weight, thickness, texture and color fastness. The consumer depends on the reliability of this information. Refuse to buy merchandise without informative labels. Informative labelling furnishes information concerning the characteristics of the article that affects the appearance and service qualities. Facts that homemakers want as consumers are kind of fiber, permanence of color, size, finish, resistance to creasing and how to clean.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES (continued)

STUDY OF NEW MATERIALS (continued)

The following points were discussed and emphasized:
(continued)

Certification: Independent textile testing laboratories set up their own specifications. The materials carry only a certification. The value of the label in this case depends on the reliability of the testing company.

Confusing terms on labels: "Color fast", "pre-shrunk" and "crease resistant" are good terms but they say very little. They do not tell if color is fast to light, if the shrinkage is permanent, if the fabric is perspiration proof. It is important to know if the label gives correct information concerning the performance.

Adequate labels tell the consumer:

1. What the fabric will do in use. Degree of color permanence, shrinkage in per-centage, yarn slippage, resistance to water, perspiration, light, heat and breaking strength.
2. What fiber is used in making the garment, kind and quality of fiber, wool, leather, plastic, etc.
3. How the fiber is made: Size, weight, number of yarns per inch, weave, number of stitches per inch, hand or machine made, stamped, pressed, type of dye.
4. How to care for the fabric. Detailed instructions for washing or cleaning, Precaution to be observed in storage or pressing, etc.
5. Manufacturer or distributor name.

Quality of Fabrics: Consumers should learn to know that weave is important. A satin weave with long float will not wear as well as a twill or plain weave. Loosely twisted yarn will not wear well. Few yarns per square inch will result in slippage at the seams.

The producer makes only what the consumer buys. Homemakers should be boosters for better labeling. New and better fibers are being produced. It is important for the consumer to voice the need for adequate labelling.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES (continued)

STUDY OF NEW MATERIALS (continued)

Observation

The subject matter for this demonstration was timely and well received. The clothing leaders listened with interest and asked numerous questions.

Results

Twenty-four clothing leaders held demonstrations in 10 homemakers clubs during the month of November. Miss Helen Church, Extension Clothing Specialist, made it possible to have two kits to be used by the leaders. These kits included swatches of the latest fabrics all labelled to indicate specifications regarding them. Labels also indicated how to care for the various fabrics. Many of the swatches represented the latest in modern fabrics that are either treated or processed for specific purposes.

Mimeographed material compiled by Miss Church was used as the basis for the demonstrations. There was active participation in this project by 70% of the homemakers as they brought labels, faulty merchandise or swatches of material for testing. This project is one of the most valuable we have had in Pima County pertaining to consumer buying.

The value of this project cannot be measured at this time, however, as the leaders' reports show, there is no better way to determine the value than by the response and reactions of the women.

Madeline Barley
Pima County
1950

RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

CHRISTMAS PARTIES

Homemakers in Pima County enjoyed Christmas parties and luncheons at their regular meetings during December, 1949. The following summary of three of the parties attended by the agent is typical of all eight of the parties held.

Fifty-two members and friends of the Ft. Lowell Homemakers enjoyed luncheon at the "House by the Side of the Road" on East Grant Road. The table was decorated in the spirit of Christmas. Mrs. Gladys Guegold and her daughter made the very attractive place cards. The poinsettia was made of shells. During the meal attractive cards were passed for autographing. These cards were later sent to absent members and friends. Miss E. Bently was one of them. The fine spirit of Christmas was exemplified by the fun, laughter and cheer among the homemakers. The rheumatic children at the Medical Center were not forgotten. There were packages containing clothing, toys and candy. At the request of the management, each patient received a plastic tray scarf. In addition to this, there was food and clothing for several needy families located near Tucson and three families in Europe. The group exchanged gifts and Christmas greeting cards.

Twenty-eight members of the Desert Homemakers enjoyed a Christmas luncheon at the home of Mrs. Winnie Griffith. Each member brought a wrapped gift. The children present were not forgotten. After lunch carols were sung and later Santa appeared with his sack of gifts. One of the members, Francis Alkonis, was Santa and she was a very good one. She had a difficult time keeping her clothes together which added to the fun. The children did not recognize her although she wore no mask. The chicken rice casserole served at the luncheon was very delicious. It contained blanched almonds and mushrooms, giving it an exotic flavor. We now have the recipe on file.

The Amphitheater Christmas party was enjoyed by forty homemakers who enjoyed the gifts and games. Refreshments were in keeping with the holiday season and a gift exchange was held. The Silent Sisters identified themselves and new ones were acquired.

Madeline Barley
Pima County
1950

RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE (continued)

COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE

Forty-two Pima County and Santa Cruz County women attended some of the programs at the Country Life Conference held at the University of Arizona in April, 1950. Six Pima County homemakers lived on the campus during the conference.

Pima County homemakers took an active part in all the program but the women were more active the first night of the conference. They repeated the International Pageant which they presented first at their 1949 achievement day program. This was followed by a reception. Significant features of the pageant and reception were the authentic costumes worn by the women representing Greece, Sweden and Rumania. The tables, decorated in keeping with the Easter holiday season in their respective countries, were colorful and interesting. The Swedish table was the most authentic, even to the serving women, as Mrs. Robson and Mrs. Segerstrom are both from Sweden.

The Pima County report featured the tailoring project for 1949. Mrs. Lena Creswell outlined the program after which pictures of the women wearing their suits and coats were shown. Pima County shared the report of this project with Maricopa and Yuma Counties.

Expression from the women attending the conference indicates that they enjoyed many phases of the program. Dr. Edith Lord, State Supervisor of Mental Hygiene, presented an excellent discussion on child development which was high on the list of favorites among the Pima County homemakers.

Several Pima County homemakers have attended this conference each year since 1946. They are Mrs. Ann Sylvester of the Ft. Lowell Club, Mmes. Mary Winstead, Florence Boehne, and Georgia Arnold of the Government Heights Club.

Madeline Barley
Pima County
1950

RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE (continued)

NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK

One hundred and four women attended the spring luncheon given during National Home Demonstration Week. These women were all members of eleven homemakers' clubs.

Arrangements for the program and luncheon were made by members of a committee appointed by the program chairman of the Pima County Council of Homemakers. Mrs. A. S. Bradley, chairman, started as early as February to make plans for the occasion. Mrs. Georgia Woods, chairman of the Food Committee, found the place and organization to serve the meal. Mrs. Dorothea Harold and her committee made the favors and decorated the tables. The musical program was arranged by Mrs. Connie Sainz. Miss Clyde Schilling was selected by the program committee as speaker. The agent was responsible for the 4-H feature of the program.

The theme of the program, "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World", inspired introducing the 4-H feature into the program. The 4-H leaders and the 4-H club girls were guests at the luncheon. Many homemakers have never had the opportunity to see what 4-H Clubs for girls consist of. A demonstration, given by two of the younger Club girls, helped to clear the picture for them. Some of the homemakers claimed they learned something because of the demonstration. Senior top honor girls were not asked to participate in the demonstration. They come in for their share of participation in special events automatically. These girls who demonstrated won honors in demonstration on the county level, but were too young to go to Roundup.

Pictures of the Country Life Conference, the tailored garments and the 4-H Pima County Fair were shown. These slides were shown over and over again as the homemakers seemed to enjoy them.

RECREATION AND COMMUNITY LIFE (continued)

ACHIEVEMENT DAYS

ACHIEVEMENT DAY PROGRAM - 1949

Achievement day programs for extension homemakers' clubs in Pima County are usually held in November. However, because of the tailoring project not being completed it was not held until December 14, 1949.

This program was held at the Sunnyside School with members of the nine extension clubs participating in the program. They put on a tableaux depicting home life in foreign countries. The women participating wore authentic costumes from Sweden, Italy, Holland, Greece, Japan, Mexico, Ireland and China. After lunch each group served cookies and sweets which the country they represented are famous for. A style show of the suits and coats made during the tailoring project followed the regular program.

ACHIEVEMENT DAY - 1950

The 1950 achievement day program which was held at the Bible Chapel on East North Street on November 29, proved to be a very interesting day. One hundred thirty-five homemakers attended the all-day meeting where exhibits of work done during the year were displayed, talks on timely subjects were given by several civic leaders, and movies were shown.

There were 13 displays of draperies along with samples of other materials and colors used in the rooms showing selection of color in the home. Several small pieces of furniture that had been re-upholstered or refinished were also shown. Seven clubs participated in the table showing small articles easily made for Christmas gifts. The Sagebrush Club had a nice display of etched aluminum trays. The flower exchange table proved very popular.

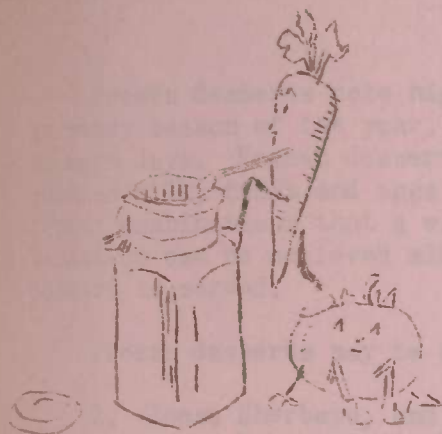
A copy of the program will be found in the appendix of this report.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

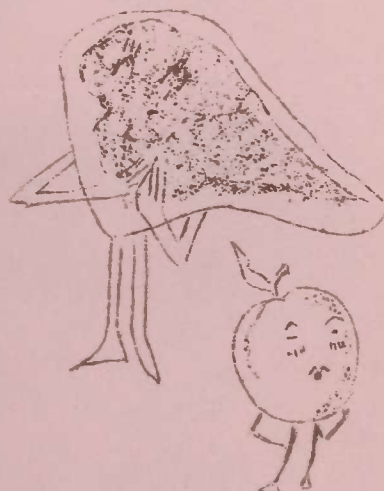
State of Arizona
106 North Court Street
Tucson

University of Arizona
College of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Agriculture
And Pima County Cooperating

Agricultural Extension Service
Home Demonstration Work
County Agent Work



August 15, 1950



CANNING AND FREEZING

DEMONSTRATIONS

Dear Madam:

The canning and freezing demonstrations will be held in the kitchen of the Blenman School at Country Club Road and Pima Avenue, Northeast of Tucson. The kitchen is suitable for demonstrations and workshop.

CANNING - AUGUST 22, 9A.M. TRY TO BE ON TIME, PLEASE

PROGRAM FOR THE DAY

DEMONSTRATION AND WORKSHOP

How to cold pack fruit (peaches, pears, plums)
How to make jelly and other products
with sugar

BRING WITH YOU

An apron, paring knife (well marked) Pot
holder and tea towel.

Bring for judging jar of fruit, vegetable,
meat, pickles, jelly etc.

LUNCH

Bring a sack lunch. Beverage will be served.

FREEZING - AUGUST 25, 9 A.M. TRY TO BE ON TIME, PLEASE

PROGRAM FOR THE DAY

DEMONSTRATION AND WORKSHOP

How to package fruits, vegetables
and poultry

Read Carefully

Bring with you something you want to learn
how to package for the the freezer.

Suggestions: Cake, Pie, Meat, Chicken
Soup, etc.

If you have suitable packaging material,
bring your own.

DISCUSSION

Standards for frozen foods.

LUNCH

The agent expects to serve lunch from
the freezer. There will be a small fee.

Sincerely yours,

Madeline Barley
Madeline Barley /
Home Demonstration Agent

MB/mjc

PLEASE CALL 2-0221 IF YOU PLAN TO ATTEND ONE OF THESE
DEMONSTRATIONS.

F R O Z E N D E S S E R T S

prepared by
Reva Lincoln
Extension Nutritionist

Frozen desserts rate high in popularity with all age groups and in every season of the year. Their coldness is particularly refreshing on warm days. Frozen desserts also rate high in the many good foods such as milk, fruit and eggs which they contain. There are so many different combinations that a wide variety of desserts is possible. Variation can be achieved also by changing the way in which the frozen dessert is served.

Frozen desserts may be classified as follows:

1. Ices, Sherbets, and Frozen Fruits
 - Water Ice - Fruit juices, diluted, sweetened, and frozen.
Often served with the meat course.
 - Frappe - Partly frozen coarse-grained ice. Not a dessert,
Served as a meat accompaniment.
 - Sherbet - Water ice containing gelatin or beaten egg white.
 - Frozen Fruit - Fresh fruit, crushed, sweetened, and frozen,
or canned fruit, frozen.
2. Ice Creams:
 - Philadelphia - Cream, flavored and sweetened.
 - French - Custard foundation with cream added, flavored,
and sweetened.
 - Frozen Pudding - Custard foundation, cream, fruit, and
nuts; highly flavored.
3. Mousses and Parfaits:
 - Mousse - Cream, whipped, sweetened, and flavored; frozen
without stirring.
 - Parfait - Mousse, or a mixture of whipped cream with thin
boiled icing, cooled, frozen without stirring. Served
in tall glasses.

In freezing ice cream in a freezer, the heat is removed by conduction thru the metal container to the brine. How fast this takes place depends on the speed of the dasher as well as the temperature of the brine. The dasher must be turned fast enough to keep the ice cream from freezing to the side of the can. The temperature of the brine is determined by the proportion of salt to ice and to how fast the ice melts. The more heat that is applied from the outside and the finer the ice and salt, the faster the ice will melt. The usual proportion of salt to ice is 1 to 8. The turning of the dasher must be increased when the mixture begins to freeze in order to incorporate as much air into the mixture as possible. Ice cream is properly frozen when it has the consistency of hot cornmeal mush.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, the University of Arizona, College of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Agriculture
Cooperating

In making ice cream to be frozen in the refrigerator, it is necessary to use a recipe that includes ingredients that can be whipped at temperatures above freezing so that air may be incorporated. Such ingredients are heavy cream, egg whites and evaporated milk. Adding gelatin or a filler such as flour or cornstarch helps in preventing iciness. Whipping the ice cream after it becomes partially frozen will also help in preventing ice crystals from forming. For a fine texture the mixture must be frozen rapidly.

Easy Homemade Ice Cream

Recipe worked out by I.E. Pavkin, Penn. State

1 gallon freezer	<u>Ice cream mixture</u>
25 pounds ice	1½ quarts light cream
8 pounds salt	1 quart milk
	1½ cups sugar
	¼ teaspoons vanilla
	4 eggs, beaten

Put ice cream can into the freezer tub. Pack the tub 2/3 full of crushed ice using 4 parts ice to 1 part salt. Pour the ice cream mixture into the can. Adjust lid and crank. Pour cold water over the ice until it trickles out of the overflow hole. Finish packing ice and salt into the tub. Turn the crank slowly 6 or 8 minutes, rapidly for remaining 5 to 7 minutes adding ice and salt as needed. Drain off lid with twist of waxed paper, pack freezer tub with salt and ice; cover with newspaper and burlap.

Custard Refrigerator Ice Cream (4 to 5 servings)

1 cup light cream	¾ cup sugar
1½ teaspoons gelatin	2 teaspoons flour
1½ cups whole milk	1/8 teaspoon salt
1 egg, separated	1 teaspoon vanilla

Combine the cream and dissolved gelatin, chill, and whip. Make a custard of the milk, sugar, flour, salt, and egg yolk; cook until thick, and combine with the beaten egg white. Chill and combine with the whipped cream. Add the vanilla and freeze. Beat twice during freezing.

Peppermint Stick Ice Cream

1/2 teaspoon gelatin
2 teaspoons cold water
1 cup evaporated milk

2/3 cup peppermint stick candy,
finely crushed

Soften gelatin in cold water. Scald evaporated milk. Add softened gelatin and stir until dissolved. Chill until icy cold. Whip with a cold rotary beater until stiff. Fold in the peppermint candy. Freeze, without stirring, in tray of automatic refrigerator at coldest temperature, or in a mold buried in 3 parts crushed ice to 1 part ice cream salt. Makes about 1 quart.

Water Ices

2 cups water
2 cups sugar or less

1 to 2 cups fruit juice
1/4 cup lemon juice

Make a sirup by boiling the water and sugar together for a minute or more. Cool; add the fruit juices and freeze. Gelatin may be added to improve the body. To use, soften 1 teaspoon of gelatin in 1/4 cup cold water and add to the hot sirup.

Frappe

For a frappe freeze the water ice mixture to a mush consistency only and serve.

Sherbet

For plain sherbet add 2 egg whites to any water ice or frappe mixture. The best method of combining is to pour the hot sirup over the freshly beaten whites. Cool the beaten mixture and then combine it with the fruit juice.

For milk sherbet, substitute milk for the water in the water ice recipe given above. Dissolve the sugar in the juice and combine the mixture with the milk just before freezing.

Lacto is somewhat similar to sherbet except that it is made from sour milk or buttermilk.

Cranberry Sherbet

1 pound cranberries
3 cups water
1 envelope unflavored gelatin
1/4 cup cold water

2 egg whites
1 1/2 cups sugar
Juice of 1 1/2 lemons and orange juice
to make 1 cup

Cook cranberries with 3 cups water until berries are tender. Strain through puree strainer, then add sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved. To this hot mixture add gelatin, which has been soaked in 1/4 cup cold water. Combine with fruit juices. Allow to cool, pour into dish and freeze almost to firm stage. Place unbeaten egg whites in a large bowl, then add nearly frozen sherbet. Beat until light and fluffy. Return to dish and finish freezing until firm.

Lime Jade

1 package lime-flavored gelatin	2 cups milk
1 cup hot water	1 cup top milk (or substitute)
1/2 cup sugar	1/4 cup lemon juice
1 teaspoon grated lemon peel	

Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Add remaining ingredients; mix thoroughly. Freeze firm in automatic refrigerator tray. Turn into chilled bowl; beat thoroughly. Return to tray. Finish freezing. Serves 8.

Orange Velvet Cream

1 cup sugar	1 cup orange juice
1 cup water	2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 egg whites	1/8 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon grated orange peel	1/2 cup evaporated milk

Boil sugar and water until it spins a thread (230°). Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Gradually beat in sirup and continue beating until mixture will stand in peaks. Fold in grated peel, orange juice, lemon juice, and salt. Chill; fold in stiffly beaten evaporated milk. Freeze to a mush, stirring two or three times. Remove from tray and beat with rotary beater until fluffy. Return to freezing trays and freeze until firm. Garnish with bits of fresh orange or coconut. Serves 6 to 8.

Grape Lacto

4 cups sour milk or buttermilk	1/2 cup water
2 cups sugar	Juice of 2 lemons
2 eggs, separated	1/2 cup grape juice

Combine the milk and sugar. Cook the egg yolks and water to a thin custard. Add the beaten egg whites and combine this mixture with the milk and sugar. Add the fruit juices and freeze.

Velva Fruit

6 cups fruit puree	1/4 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 to 2 cups sugar	2 tablespoons granulated gelatin
2 tablespoons lemon juice (omit for acid fruits)	1/2 cup water

Mix fruit puree, sugar, lemon juice if used, and salt. Soak gelatin in cold water 5 minutes to soften, then dissolve by heating over boiling water 10 minutes.

Fruit puree should be cool (70°) when added to gelatin. If it is too cold, the gelatin will congeal; if too warm, the mixture will expand too much when whipped in the freezer.

Add puree mixture slowly to the gelatin, stirring continuously. Pour into ice cream freezer. Using a mixture of 8 parts ice to 1 part salt, freeze 20 minutes or until the crank turns hard and the mixture is firm and clings to dasher. Remove dasher. Velva Fruit may be served soft-frozen or after hardening several hours.

To Harden Velva Fruit. Cover container closely, drain water from freezer, pack with more ice, using 3 parts ice to 1 part salt.

Or pack frozen Velva Fruit at once into moisture-vapor-resistant cartons. Place at once in freezer cabinet, so dessert won't soften and later form coarse ice crystals.

Or pack frozen fruit into trays of mechanical refrigerator for a few hours to harden before serving. Set temperature control at lowest point.

To Make Velva Fruit in a Mechanical Refrigerator. While many people enjoy the fruity flavor of Velva Fruit made in a mechanical refrigerator, it will not be as velvety more increase so much in volume as when frozen in an ice cream freezer. Place fruit mixture in trays, turn temperature control to lowest point, and freeze until firm. Turn into a chilled bowl, and beat with a wooden spoon or electric mixer until mixture lightens in color, increases in volume, and has a smooth texture. Work quickly so mixture does not completely melt. Return Velva Fruit to refrigerator for a few hours to harden.

TRICKS IN HANDLING ICE CREAM

Line refrigerator tray with waxed paper, leaving an inch or so at each end extending above pan edge. This makes it possible to lift out entire brick of ice cream for slicing or serving whole.

A thin coating of jam or preserves spread over cake slices will prevent ice cream from soaking through; it also adds an interesting flavor note.

When handling ice cream, use firm ice cream and have all utensils chilled and ready for quick serving.

Refrigerator Ice Cream Cake

Cream $\frac{1}{4}$ cup soft butter or margarine with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar. Add $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups chocolate cooky crumbs and mix well. Pack half this mixture in bottom of a freezing tray. Cover with a thick layer of ice cream. Sprinkle with remaining crumbs, pressing down well. Return to refrigerator to freeze. Cut into squares for serving. Garnish with whipped cream, if desired.

Sundae Tarts

2 tablespoons butter or fortified	$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon vanilla
margarine	$\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce package
1 doz marshmallows	crisp rice cereal

Combine butter and marshmallows in double boiler. Melt over hot water. Add vanilla and blend well. Pour over cereal and toss lightly. Mold in buttered tart pans. Chill, fill with ice cream. Serve with nuts and chocolate sauce. Makes 5.

Cantaloupe Sundae

Simmer cantaloupe balls gently in sugar sirup, using equal quantities of sugar and water, for 15 to 20 minutes. For extra flavor, add a thin lemon slice and 2 or 3 mint leaves. Remove lemon and mint leaves, if used, and allow sirup to cool. Chill thoroughly and serve over vanilla ice cream.

Frozen Lemon Cereal Pie

Cereal Crust

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups finely crushed corn flakes
1/4 Cup melted butter or margarine

Measure flakes after crushing. Add melted butter. Mix thoroughly. Line a shallow refrigerator tray with 1 cup of this mixture. Press firmly on sides of pan as well as bottom.

Filling

3 eggs, separated	1/4 cup lemon juice
2/3 cup sugar	3 teaspoons grated lemon rind
1/8 teaspoon salt	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups evaporated milk

Beat egg yolks slightly, add sugar, salt, lemon juice, and rind. Cook over boiling water until mixture thickens, about 5 to 7 minutes, stirring constantly. Chill. Beat egg whites until they stand in peaks and fold into lemon mixture. Then fold in stiffly beaten evaporated milk. Pour into lined tray and sprinkle with remaining crumbs. Freeze until firm with control at coldest setting. Cut into triangles. Serves 6 to 8.

Jelly Freeze

3 egg whites	3/4 cup evaporated milk, chilled and
1/2 cup currant jelly	whipped
Pinch salt	Juice and rind of 1 lemon

Place egg whites, jelly and salt in bowl over hot water. Beat with a rotary beater until the mixture has definite peaks. Remove the bowl from the hot water. Fold in whipped evaporated milk to which the lemon juice and rind has been added.

Pour into refrigerator tray and freeze without stirring until firm, about 3 hours. Makes 6 servings.

Strawberry Mousse

3/4 cup mashed strawberries
1/4 cup sugar
7/8 cup evaporated milk, chilled

Mash washed and hulled berries. Add sugar and stir until dissolved, whip milk stiff. Fold in strawberries freeze.

Mint Ice

Mint	1/2 c. orange juice
2 c. water	1/4 c. lemon juice
1 c. sugar	

Bruise the leaves of a sprig of mint and add to the lemon juice. Let stand covered for 15 minutes.

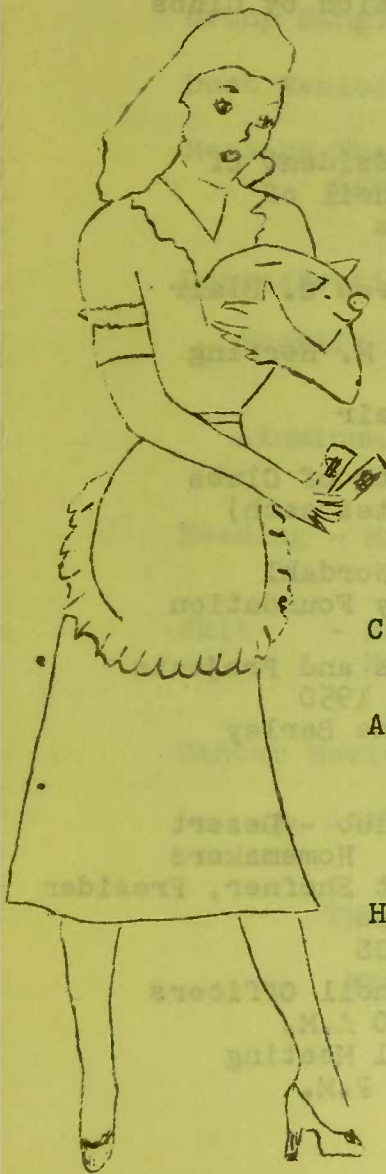
Cook the sugar and water to a sirup. Cool add the orange juice and the lemon juice with the mint, strain and freeze.

Junket Ice Cream (freezer)

1 qt. milk	1 junket tablet
1/2 to 3/4 c. sugar	2 tsp. vanilla - (1/2 cup cream)

1. Crush the junket tablet and dissolve it in 1 tbsp. of cold milk or water.
2. Warm the milk and sugar, stirring until the milk is lukewarm 110°F.
3. Add the vanilla and dissolved junket; stir well.
4. Pour the mixture into the can of the freezer and let it stand in a warm room until it is firm, 15 minutes. Add 1/2 cup cream when the mixture is partly frozen. Finish freezing.

HAVE YOU PUT MONEY IN THE BANK THROUGH YOUR
ACHIEVEMENTS IN A HOMEMAKERS CLUB THIS YEAR?



ACHIEVEMENT DAY

NOVEMBER 29, 1950

COUNTY COUNCIL OF HOMEMAKERS

PIMA COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Madeline Barley
Home Demonstration Agent
106 North Court Street
Tucson, Arizona

PROGRAM

9:30 to 10:45 A.M. Setting Up Exhibits

10:45 to 11:00 A.M. Registration by Clubs

11:00 A.M.

Meeting Comes to Order

Mrs. Ralph Iash, President of
Pima County Council of
Homemakers

Group Singing - Mrs. Byron O. Blair

Inspirational - Mrs. M. M. Herring

Solo - Mrs. Byron O. Blair

Club Reports - Presidents of Clubs
(2 minutes each)

Movie - Iris Jo Nordahl
Cerebral Palsy Foundation

Announcements - Exhibits and Projects
for 1950
Madeline Barley

12:30 P.M. Lunch - Hostess Club - Desert
Homemakers
Mrs. Clint Shofner, Presider

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Nominating Committee for Council Officers
Monday, December 4, 10:00 A.M.

Program Committee for Council Meeting
Monday, December 4, 2:00 P.M.

1220 East Hampton

1:30 P.M. Afternoon Session

Group Singing - Mrs. Byron O. Blair

Dust Menace - Dr. D. L. Secrist

Message From - Mr. Howard Baker
Agricultural Extension Service
University of Arizona

Demonstrations

Textile Painting - Mrs. Chas. Conrad
Sopori

Aluminum Trays - Mrs. Sid Tilton
Sagebrush

Reading - Mrs. Masile Blixt
Amphitheater

Skit - Mrs. Ruth Winstead
Mrs. Helen Wetmore
Amphitheater

Cancer Movies - Shown by
Mr. Alvin Allen
Asst. County Agricultural
Agent

THE FLOWER EXCHANGE TABLE
is in charge of
Mrs. Elizabeth Preston

HORN OF PLENTY PIE

3 cups raw	1/2 cup pecan meats
cranberries	broken
3/4 cup water	2 tbsp. butter or
1 cup sugar	margarine
3/4 cup dates cut	Few grains salt
in crosswise strips	
1 baked pie shell, 9" in diameter	
5 egg whites	6 tsp. brown sugar

Sort and wash cranberries. Bring sugar and water to a boil. Add cranberries, dates and nuts. Cover. Cook slowly until berries stop popping. Add butter or margarine and salt. Set aside to cool, do not stir. Pour into a baked 9" pie shell. Beat egg whites stiff but not dry. Add the brown sugar gradually, sifting it over egg whites while beating constantly. Pile on top of the filling and swirl with spatula. Bake in moderate oven (325°F.) 20 minutes or until delicate brown. Serves 10.



PIMA COUNTY COUNCIL OF HOMEMAKERS

PROGRAM PLANNING DAY

Y.W.C.A.
738 NORTH FIFTH AVENUE

10 A.M.
SEPTEMBER 15, 1950

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LAURA BELL LASH, President - - - - - Presiding

* * * * *

REGISTRATION

READING OF MINUTES OF LAST COUNCIL MEETING

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

NOMINATING - Council Officers for
1951

JANUARY COUNCIL MEETING - To Make
Arrangements for Meeting

PROGRAM FOR JANUARY MEETING - To Plan
Program for Meeting

ACHIEVEMENT DAY PROGRAM - To Plan
Program for November Meeting

YEAR BOOK - To Plan Year Book for
1951

IMPORTANT NOTICE

LEADERS' TRAINING MEETING

FOOD LEADERS

SEPTEMBER 22

9:30 A. M.

Y.W.C.A.

738 NORTH FIFTH AVE.

This meeting was changed from September 27 to
the new date.

PROGRAM

PURPOSE OF MEETING - - - - - MADELINE BARLEY

OBJECTIVES & AIMS

1951 - - - - - LAURA BELL LASH

CRAFTS PROGRAM FOR

1951 - - - - - GLADYS TAYLOR

LANDSCAPING PROJECT

1951 - - - - - ALVIN ALLEN

DISCUSSION OF OTHER

PROJECTS - - - - - ENTIRE GROUPS

PIMA COUNTY FAIR - - - - - JOHN DAYTON

LUNCH - - - - - 12 to 1:15 P.M.

"DIABETES" - - - - - DR. SAMUEL ALTSHULER

CHOOSING PROJECTS - - - - - GROUPS LEADERS

Foods

Elva Blackerby

Home Mgt.

Grace Ryan

Clothing

Beatrice Hanson

Health & Community
Service

Vivian Appleyard

REPORTS OF GROUPS

HOMeward BOUND

CARROT MARMALADE

2 lemons (1/3 cup juice 2/3 cup peel)	2 cups water
2 cups raw carrot, shredded (firmly packed)	2 cups sugar

Squeeze the juice from the lemons. Remove the membrane or rag from the inside of the peel, then cut the peel in thin strips about 1 inch long. Mix the carrots with the thinly sliced peel. Add the water and cook the mixture slowly in a covered pan until tender (about 30 minutes). Add the sugar and boil the mixture rapidly, stirring frequently, until it is thick (about 12 minutes). Add the lemon juice and continue cooking the mixture until again thick (about 3 minutes). Pour the marmalade into clean, hot glasses and seal.

Yield: 4 six-ounce glasses. High in Vitamin A